



Supplementary Material

Article Title: Targeting Treatments to Improve Cognitive Function in Mood Disorder: Suggestions From Trials Using Erythropoietin

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Supplementary eTable 1. Descriptives (all).

Variable	Unit	Normal baseline memory (n=51)	Baseline memory dysfunction (n=28)	Total (n=79)	p-value
Treatment, n (%)	EPO	23 (45.1)	16 (57.1)	39 (49.4)	0.43
	Saline	28 (54.9)	12 (42.9)	40 (50.6)	
Age in years, n (%)	20-35	22 (43.1)	5 (17.9)	27 (34.2)	0.07
	35-50	17 (33.3)	12 (42.9)	29 (36.7)	
	50-70	12 (23.5)	11 (39.3)	23 (29.1)	
Gender, n (%)	Male	12 (23.5)	15 (53.6)	27 (34.2)	0.01
	Female	39 (76.5)	13 (46.4)	52 (65.8)	
Diagnosis, n (%)	Unipolar	22 (43.1)	15 (53.6)	37 (46.8)	0.51
	Bipolar	29 (56.9)	13 (46.4)	42 (53.2)	
Years of education, n (%)	>=15	30 (58.8)	18 (64.3)	48 (60.8)	0.81
	<15	21 (41.2)	10 (35.7)	31 (39.2)	
BL HDRS-17, n (%)	Complete remission	10 (19.6)	3 (10.7)	13 (16.5)	0.60
	Partial remission	18 (35.3)	11 (39.3)	29 (36.7)	
	Symptomatic	23 (45.1)	14 (50.0)	37 (46.8)	
Years of illness, n (%)	0-10	12 (23.5)	6 (21.4)	18 (22.8)	
	11-20	21 (41.2)	10 (35.7)	31 (39.2)	

Variable	Unit	Normal baseline memory (n=51)	Baseline memory dysfunction (n=28)	Total (n=79)	p-value
	21-30	12 (23.5)	5 (17.9)	17 (21.5)	
	>30	6 (11.8)	7 (25.0)	13 (16.5)	0.50
Number of mood episodes, n (%)	0-10	37 (72.5)	19 (67.9)	56 (70.9)	
	11-20	8 (15.7)	8 (28.6)	16 (20.3)	
	>20	6 (11.8)	1 (3.6)	7 (8.9)	0.23

Abbreviations: BL: baseline; CI: confidence interval; EPO: erythropoietin; HDRS-17: Hamilton Depression Rating Scale 17-items; n: number.

Supplementary eTable 2. Likelihood of clinically relevant memory improvement in EPO and saline groups. Using all data (EPO and saline), objective memory dysfunction and subjective cognitive complaints at baseline were both associated with increased chances of treatment efficacy on memory in EPO-treated patients ($p=0.003$ and $p=0.004$, respectively). The effect of baseline RAVLT on chances of clinically relevant memory improvement was significantly *different* between patients treated with EPO and patients in the saline control arm (EPO: OR=34.1, saline: OR=1.80; likelihood ratio test: $p=0.04$). In contrast, the effect of higher baseline CPFQ on chances of clinically relevant memory improvement was *not* significantly different between EPO and saline treated patients (EPO: OR=1.62, saline: OR=1.39; likelihood ratio test: $p=0.45$).

Variable	Units	Odds Ratio	95% CI	p-value
<i>Objective memory dysfunction</i>				
Treatment (EPO): RAVLT_baseline (≤ 43 vs > 43)		34.06	[3.32 - 349.10]	0.003*
Treatment (Saline): RAVLT_baseline (≤ 43 vs > 43)		1.80	[0.21 - 15.27]	0.59
<i>Subjective cognitive complaints</i>				
Treatment (EPO): CPFQ		1.62	[1.17 - 2.24]	0.004*
Treatment (Saline): CPFQ		1.39	[0.98 - 1.96]	0.06

Abbreviations: CI: confidence interval; CPFQ: Cognitive and Physical Functioning Questionnaire; EPO: erythropoietin; RAVLT: Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test.